

TENNESSEE CITIZENS FOR WILDERNESS PLANNING

Newsletter 106, October 6, 1980

Environmental concerns rank with concerns about war and peace at the head of all else. If we cannot maintain the health of our planet, other matters become trivial. Major government decisions made in the next few years will set the course. As citizens, we MUST enter into this decision process. Candidates must know of our environmental concerns; we must vote for those who share them and, if possible, work for their election.

We bring this special pre-election NEWSLETTER to you with a plea that you will study it and VOTE. [A more typical TCWP NEWSLETTER will follow in about 1 week] — Since Tennessee is not electing a governor or U.S. Senator this year, our coverage is divided into 3 sections.

1. U.S. Representative
 - A. Voting record p. 1
 - B. Other notes on incumbents p. 2
2. President (Item A covers an essential subject often forgotten by voters)
 - A. The importance of appointments p. 3 (green)
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3. Tennessee legislators
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 * Come to TCWP Annual Meeting, Oct. 24-26 *
 * Another information-preregistration sheet is enclosed *

Note

1. U.S. REPRESENTATIVEA. Voting Record

Party/ Distr.	Name	Vote (explanation on p.2)							LCV Scores	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1979*	1978
R-1	Quillen, J. H.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	35
R-2	Duncan, J. J.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	27
D-3	Bouquard, Marilyn	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	33
D-4	Gore, A. A., Jr.	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	79	58
D-5	Boner, W. H. ^Δ	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-
R-6	Beard, Robin	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	19
D-7	Jones, Ed	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	23
D-8	Ford, Harold	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	88	61

+ = vote in the environmental interest
 - = vote not in the environmental interest

*Tabulates 27 key votes (including Nos. 1, 3, 5 in left portion of table)

^Δ See §3C, last paragraph

over

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Explanation of votes in table on p.1:

- 1 Alaska: 5/79 vote on Udall bill (passed)
- 2 Water projects: 10/78 vote to sustain Pres. Carter's veto of Appropriations bill (veto sustained)
- 3 Tellico Dam: 8/79 vote on motion to reject Duncan amendment mandating Tellico construction (defeated)
- 4 Water projects: 1/80 vote on Edgar amendment to delete 8 wasteful projects (defeated)
- 5 Water projects: 2/80 vote on omnibus bill which authorized boondoggles with a total price tag of over \$4 billion (passed)
- 6 Energy: 11/79 vote on amendment to prevent Energy Mobilization Board from waiving environmental laws (defeated)
- 7 Wilderness: 4/80 vote on amendment detrimental to important River of No Return Wilderness (defeated)

B. Other notes on some of the incumbents

The following summary accounts, preceded by + or - values, are derived from past NEWSLETTERS (Ref to NL:¶ follows in parentheses)

Marilyn Lloyd Bouquard

- + Helped raise authorized funding limit for Big S.Fork NRRRA (89:4A)
- Supported an Endangered Species Act amendment to facilitate Tellico exemption (91:2)
- Responded negatively on RARE II wilderness in Cherokee National Forest (93:8)
- ++ Strongly urged Park Service to get on with Obed implementation (102:2)

John Duncan

- Supported an Endangered Species Act amendment to facilitate Tellico exemption (91:2)
- Led pro-dam witnesses at Tellico hearing (92:1)
- Engineered passage of amendment to exempt Tellico from all laws (96:1)
- Quietly introduced amendment to delete New River portion of Big S. Fork NRRRA (100:2)

Al Gore, Jr

- + Takes a lead in Superfund legislation, i.e., industry contribution to toxic-waste cleanup (103:11E)
- + Supports inclusion of Caney Fork in study category of National Wild & Scenic Rivers System (107:)

Robin Beard

- Constant and strong support of Columbia Dam

If an incumbent has a truly bad environmental record, but his challenger offers little promise for anything better, a vote for the latter is nevertheless indicated: at least he'll lack the Congressional seniority with which to do so much harm!

2. PRESIDENT (see green pages 3-7)

3. TENNESSEE LEGISLATORS

A. Four endorsements; contributions needed

The newly-formed group, Conservation Voters of Tennessee is supporting four environmentally-conscious incumbents for re-election. They are Rep. Bill Nolan (D-Knoxville), Sen. Jim White (D-Memphis), Rep. Mike Murphy (D-Nashville), and Rep. Brad Martin (R-Memphis). CVT's support will consist of endorsement, volunteer assistance, and funding. YOU can help in this effort to make our General Assembly more environmentally conscious: (1) send a contribution to CV-Tenn (P.O. Box 22925, Nashville 37202) -- part or all could be tax free; (2) offer to do volunteer work for one of the candidates (same address; or call Betsy Loyless, Nashville 251-1110 or 297-7879).

B. Special mention for certain incumbents

Please consult NL 104 ¶4A in which we tabulated both positive and negative mention of legislators from NEWSLETTERS published over the past 2 years. Altogether 11 reps and 17 senators are rated on 6 issues.

continued on p. 8

The Importance of Appointments

BROCK EVANS

A FRIEND UNFAMILIAR with Washington was visiting the Sierra Club office the other day. He made a remark about the upcoming presidential election that I've heard often: "Oh, what's the difference? There's not much to choose from between the candidates. Anyway, they're basically all alike..."

I used to think like that, too. But seven years in the eye of the storm—Washington, D.C.—have made me realize what an enormous difference there really is—and how important it is that the candidate with the better environmental philosophy be elected. I remembered an event of ten years ago.

It was January 1970, the first month of what would prove to be the "Environmental Decade." A climactic vote was coming up before Congress; it was the first test of strength for the rising environmental movement. The timber industry and its supporters had succeeded in pushing through the House Agriculture Committee a bill called the "National Timber Supply Act"—a

craftily worded bill that would have declared that the main purpose of our national forests was to furnish wood for the timber industry. If this bill had been enacted, environmentalists could have kissed goodbye any chance to protect more forested wilderness areas within public forests.

It was a classic confrontation, one of the most important of the 1970s, with environmentalists on one side, the timber industry on the other, and the fate of wilderness hanging in the balance. As is always the case in such contests, the position of the administration in power becomes very important. "I would guess that on most issues, the administration's stand on a particular bill before Congress might influence from 80 to 90 votes," said one veteran observer.

These were the years of the first Nixon administration, and no one knew exactly where the President stood on forestry and wilderness issues. In fact, the President, in signing the landmark National Environmental Policy Act, had just proclaimed the opening of the "Environmental Decade."

Environmentalists, therefore, had some reason to hope for President Nixon's support in the first clear environmentalists-versus-developers battle of the decade. A conservation leader phoned the White House and was told that Chuck Colson, one of the President's top domestic advisors, was handling the bill. He called Mr. Colson's office; the receptionist said, "Oh, Mr. Hodges is handling this matter for us. Would you like to talk to him?" The environmentalist declined and shook his head.

"Mr. Hodges" was Ralph Hodges, a chief lobbyist for the timber industry and a formidable figure around Washington. It was plain he was formulating the administration's policy on the National Timber Supply Act. And sure enough, the Nixon administration supported the bill; Colson later attacked the "grumpy environmentalists" who had opposed this "sound legislation." The bill was defeated anyway by a stunning margin; the environmentalists had survived their first test—but it looked like a long, difficult decade lay ahead.

To anyone familiar with government, the complicity of industry with the administration in power comes as no surprise. Broad policy outlines are set by the President, and, to be sure, he has final authority over his

administration's decisions. But government is so vast and the decisions required so complex that the President cannot run the government—or even make personally many of the crucial decisions that affect so many lives. Government business is conducted and most decisions made by thousands of top civil servants—the so-called political appointees.

These officials, about 2000 of them, are the essence, the driving force, the brains and the power of any administration. These are the cabinet secretaries, under secretaries, assistant secretaries, deputy assistant secretaries. These are the special assistants to the secretaries, the policy directors at the Office of Management and Budget, the White House staff; the advisors, the special counsels, the special assistants to the President who advise him on consumer affairs, inflation, natural resources, budget and so forth. These appointees carry out the policies of the administration, as set and directed by the President.

But more than that—so much more than that—these people actually make the decisions that affect environmental issues: whether this roadless area will be protected or logged; whether that dam proposal will be funded or shelved; whether this pollution regulation will be strengthened or weakened; whether energy conservation programs or nuclear power will be encouraged. It is the character and predilections of the political appointees even more than the personality of the President that makes the outcome of the election so crucial.

Opponents of environmental laws and regulations know this too. Some of the fiercest attacks on Carter have been mounted by the oil, timber and mining industries because the President appointed so many environmentalists to key policy posts—something that had never happened before.

"The whole place is infested with environmentalists; every place you turn around [in the Interior Department] you find them," said one disgruntled industry lobbyist, when the Carter Administration was putting together its position to save Alaska. President Carter's appointments of environmentalists to key policy-making levels in the Interior Department practically guaranteed that the administration's position

would be far-reaching in scope and importance—and that pro-environmental views would be vigorously defended and supported.

In a recent *Time* interview, Shell Oil's president, John Bookout, said that one of the Carter Administration's major sins was its appointment of environmentalists. Other industry figures feel the same; they remember the good old days of previous Republican administrations, when key decisions about wilderness were made by men sympathetic to the timber industry, when oil leases were negotiated by former oil men and when the coal-mining industry was twice able to persuade President Ford to veto the stripmine control act—despite its passage by overwhelming majorities in Congress.

Of course, Carter has made some bad appointments. Environmentalists were very distressed by the selection of nuclear advocate James Schlesinger to head the Department of Energy. Carter personally assured conservationists that his energy positions, not Schlesinger's, would prevail. However, Schlesinger was able to hijack the administration and to carry it along on his pro-nuclear approach. Budget approval for alternative energy forms was kept low until Schlesinger had convinced the President that only nuclear power could provide an alternative to imported oil. Schlesinger's successor at DOE, John Duncan, has maintained a lower profile, but his proposed budgets for 1981-85 have made it clear that Duncan agrees that nuclear power, coal and synthetic fuels should be the nation's energy priorities. Under Schlesinger and Duncan, a number of former energy industry executives have gone to work for DOE.

A changed appointment in mid-term can make a big difference. Under Brock Adams, the Carter Administration Department of Transportation appeared to oppose mass transit and supported increased highway construction—a tendency encouraged during highway fan Bert Lance's tenure in the Office of Management and Budget. But since Neil Goldschmidt succeeded Adams, transportation activists have generally had good relations with DOT—and support for mass transit has been far stronger.

Opponents of wilderness and environmental regulation are numerous and pow-

erful in Washington. They know that the key to success is the election of a President who will appoint the "right" people to key positions. They frequently criticize Carter's appointment of such leaders as James Moorman, former executive director of the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, as Assistant Attorney General for public lands. Moorman's job is to enforce environmental laws on public lands and to defend the government against such lawsuits as the one filed by Anaconda Copper Company in Alaska challenging the validity of the President's landmark designation of 56 million acres of public lands as national monuments. Moorman argued and won the case—but another administration could have chosen not to defend it at all, or to settle it out of court.

The appointment of Robert Herbst, former executive director of the Izaak Walton League, as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for parks and wildlife, also had important consequences for the protection of Alaska's public lands. Herbst, along with Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, was a prime advocate of a strong administration position on Alaska—a great contrast, for example, with Nixon's first Interior Secretary, Wally Hickel, who has since been one of the leaders of opposition to Alaskan park proposals.

Opponents of wilderness and environmental regulation want the good old days of Nixon and Ford to return. They know that a Carter Administration is not likely to appoint people who represent their point of view. They feel certain that their causes will be better served under a Reagan administration. A few clues have surfaced about the possible shape of a Reagan administration. Many people have urged Reagan to appoint John Connally to a prominent position. One of Connally's main speeches during his brief presidential candidacy consisted of a series of blasts at "radical environmentalists," criticism of the Carter Administration's position on Alaska and calls for expanded oil drilling, stripmining and other energy production with little regard for environmental protection.

In his two terms as the governor of California, Reagan did appoint some moderate and liberal Republicans to key environmental positions—reflecting the mood of

the California G.O.P. at the time. But most of his appointees were hostile to environmental protection. Members of the Air Resources Board who had tried to proceed with a cleanup opposed by the automobile industry were fired by Reagan. His chief wildlife appointment came from an oil company; his Board of Forestry was dominated by friends of the timber interests. "We should be cutting more timber in the national forests," Reagan once said on a syndicated radio program, "especially since we have permitted a lot of dead trees to accumulate which are pure waste and harmful to woodland ecology." Reagan's appointments as president would undoubtedly reflect this mistaken view. A possible choice for Secretary of the Interior, for example, is Reagan's close campaign advisor, Nevada Senator Paul Laxalt, one of the strongest congressional advocates of the Sagebrush Rebellion—a proposed giveaway of public lands to private grazing, mining and timber interests.

This year, of course, there is another serious presidential contender—Illinois Representative John Anderson. Anderson, an articulate, moderate Republican running as an independent, has a mixed record on environmental issues—generally strong on land allocation and wilderness (he was a prime cosponsor of the conservationists' Alaska legislation), but somewhat weaker on energy issues. Until recently, for example, he was a strong supporter of nuclear power, and some skeptics believe that he still is. Anderson, as yet, has given little indication of how he would approach such crucial environmental appointments as secretaries of interior, energy and agriculture or administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, not to mention the dozens of assistant secretaries and under secretaries critical to these departments.

The appointments factor, then, is one that environmentalists and other voters must weigh carefully in the upcoming elections. The government of the United States is much more than tone and rhetoric, style and image. These key 2000-plus political appointments will be filled. But who will fill them? □

Brock Evans is director of the Sierra Club's Washington Office.

PRESIDENTIAL THE CANDIDATES AND THE ISSUES

80

CARL POPE

Below is a comparison of President Carter's, Governor Reagan's and Representative Anderson's stands on a variety of environmental issues.

WILDERNESS

CARTER supported the Endangered American Wilderness Act and wilderness proposals in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area and opposed proposals for legislative prohibitions against wilderness. But the administration's recommendations for RARE II proposed only 15 million acres for wilderness; environmentalists had sought 26 million.

REAGAN generally appears hostile to the wilderness system, saying that it has made unavailable 6 billion board feet of lumber and thus added \$1800 to the price of the average single-family house. (Six billion board feet is half the total yield of the national forest system; actual figures indicate that the economic impact of wilderness on housing prices is only a fraction of that claimed by Reagan.)

ANDERSON supported environmentalists on Boundary Waters but voted against wilderness study areas in Montana. Says that administration RARE II proposals are inadequate and opposes anti-wilderness-type "release" language.

PUBLIC LANDS

CARTER improved management of public rangelands by the Bureau of Land Management, supported reform of outdated mining laws, issued a good executive order on off-road vehicles and opposed congressional efforts to continue overgrazing on public lands. BLM has not adequately enforced the ORV order and has developed weak wilderness proposals for the California Desert Plan. Carter has opposed the Sagebrush Rebellion* but favors the MX missile system, which would damage public lands.

REAGAN "cheers and supports the Sagebrush Rebellion," as does running mate George Bush. Favors disposing of much of the public land, arguing that the federal government owns too much. However, Reagan has said little about how the federal government should manage public lands.

ANDERSON supports efforts to reduce overgrazing; he opposes the MX missile.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

CARTER originally campaigned as a skeptic who viewed nuclear power as only a "last resort." But he has since appointed two pro-nuclear secretaries of Energy, and his administration has consistently worked for more light-water reactors. Carter took strong early stands against the breeder reactor and nuclear proliferation, but these positions have weakened in the last year. He accepted a good set of recommendations on nuclear waste disposal but he also supports away-from-reactor storage proposals opposed by environmentalists.

REAGAN says that nuclear power is "the cleanest, most efficient and the most economical" energy source with "no environmental problems." Accuses nuclear opponents of stirring up "national hysteria over nuclear energy." Favors reprocessing nuclear wastes to solve the disposal problem and believes that Carter's concern that reprocessing could encourage proliferation of nuclear weapons is "foolish."

ANDERSON has a record as one of the most steadfast nuclear proponents in Congress, consistently supporting the industry on vote after vote. In his presidential campaign, Anderson has sounded much more cautious on nuclear energy, calling for increased safety and a temporary moratorium on new plant licenses. But it appears that he foresees a resumption of nuclear development once certain changes have been made and waste disposal facilities constructed.

ENERGY MOBILIZATION BOARD (EMB)

CARTER supported EMB with power to override future environmental regulations, but claimed to oppose waiving existing laws. Administration spokesmen, however, lobbied in Congress in favor of granting the EMB power to waive existing laws; Carter supported the House-Senate conference report that provided for such waivers.

REAGAN did not take a position during early debates on the EMB. Opposed the House-Senate conference report that provided for a very strong EMB, arguing that it represented a federal usurpation of state and local authority. Reagan helped convince many Republicans to join environmentalists in voting down the bill.

ANDERSON supported the EMB, but opposed the waivers of existing law and the House-Senate conference report.

SOLAR ENERGY AND CONSERVATION

CARTER stressed conservation as the cornerstone of his energy policy and supported deregulation of energy prices to encourage it. Has increased overall government spending on conservation and advocated some regulatory approaches to stimulate conservation. Has supported a gasoline rationing proposal seen by conservationists as fatally flawed. Carter envisions meeting 20% of the nation's energy needs with solar energy by 2000. But his appointees at DOE have not supported solar and have opposed funding to achieve this goal.

REAGAN supported, as governor, the public utilities' efforts to encourage massive increases in energy consumption. Refers to solar and other renewable-energy technologies as "exotic" and believes that energy conservation would slow down economic growth. Reagan believes that solar and conservation are "not viable alternatives to coal and nuclear power."

ANDERSON places energy conservation at the center of his

*A proposed give-away of public lands to private grazing, mining, timber interests

proposed energy policy, favors a 50¢-a-gallon gasoline tax and a tax credit program for solar and conservation. Strongly supported energy price deregulation and opposed energy conservation measures proposed by the Carter Administration that did not include deregulation. Currently favors heavy government support for solar but until 1977 frequently voted against solar energy funding. Does not favor government grants to consumers for conservation.

COAL

CARTER worked hard to enact a strong stripmining bill, issued strong regulations and made good appointments to the Office of Surface Mining. Improved the government's coal leasing program and the enforcement of safety standards for deep mines. But Carter has called for coal production increases far greater than necessary; he favors construction of coal slurry pipelines.

REAGAN favors relaxing federal coal leasing policies and air pollution standards in order to increase coal production. Optimistic about the potential of reclamation to restore stripmined lands.

ANDERSON generally supported the stripmining law and voted to override an earlier veto of such a law by Gerald Ford. Favors the Carter reforms of coal leasing policy and also supports building slurry pipelines. Coal is not prominent in Anderson's discussions of energy policy; he seems to favor further research on coal.

SYNTHETIC FUELS

CARTER campaigned in 1976 against federal subsidies for synthetic fuels. In 1979, reversing his position, he put synthetics at the center of his new energy policy and called for \$88 billion in subsidies and a powerful Energy Security Corporation.

REAGAN favors synthetic fuels but is strongly opposed to government involvement or large subsidies for their development. He has opposed the massive infusions of federal money that Carter advocated in 1979 and has not supported an Energy Security Corporation.

ANDERSON favors a limited, \$10-billion federal program for synthetic fuels, but he feels that direct combustion of coal using new technologies may be more promising. Expresses concern about the environmental impacts of synthetic fuels and opposes Carter's proposed Energy Security Corporation.

ALASKA

CARTER supported legislation to protect 100 million acres of parks, rivers, wildlife refuges and wilderness areas in Alaska. When Congress adjourned in 1978 without passing such legislation, Carter used his powers under the Monuments Act and other federal statutes to protect 96 million acres. Carter's action was widely hailed by conservationists as one of the boldest and most important executive actions ever taken to protect our environment.

REAGAN has opposed federal control of Alaskan lands; urges that more lands in Alaska be opened to oil development.

ANDERSON took the lead in cosponsoring legislation to protect 128 million acres of public lands in Alaska, using his influence with House Republicans to keep the issue bipartisan. Earlier, Anderson had taken the lead in working with environmentalists to oppose the construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline.

WATER PROJECTS

CARTER started his administration with a major assault on water projects, proposing to cut 19 of the worst boondoggles. He developed major new water project reforms but signed an appropriations bill funding most of the projects. Although the administration has sometimes opposed particularly offensive water projects, Carter's support of water project reform has gradually eroded, culminating in his refusal to veto legislation requiring the filling of the Tellico Dam. But the President has tried to prevent unwarranted new dam projects.

REAGAN stopped the Dos Rios Dam in California, thus preserving the state's north coast rivers. He also opposed the East Side diversion project and imposed filling restrictions that preserved the white-water stretches of the Stanislaus River. He signed good wild and scenic rivers legislation, worked for legislation to end unjustified state subsidies for flood-control projects. But Reagan also supported bad projects, including the Auburn Dam and the New Melones Dam.

ANDERSON has consistently opposed environmentally damaging and economically unsound water projects. He supported Carter on the original hit list of bad projects and has supported proposed water policy reforms; he favors deletion of funding for 10 of 12 water projects selected as vulnerable by the League of Conservation Voters, including Garrison, Dickey-Lincoln, Tennessee-Tombigbee, O'Neill and Auburn.

WILDLIFE

CARTER's Administration failed to meet the Endangered Species Act requirement that species be listed for protection by November 1979. The administration's performance at international wildlife conferences has been mixed, but it has worked hard for a moratorium on commercial whaling and has continued bans on predator poison abuse.

REAGAN has said that enforcing the Endangered Species Act could unnecessarily impede economic growth; he thinks the baby harp seal hunt has been unfairly attacked. While governor he appointed people to the Wildlife Board who generally supported proposals from Reagan's Fish and Game Department, whose chief frequently attacked environmentalists.

ANDERSON has strongly favored protecting the National Wildlife Refuge system but voted against a 200-mile coastal zone to protect fisheries against depletion; he takes weak stands on protection of whales. He supports current policies to prevent abuses of predator poisons.

PARKS AND WILD RIVERS

CARTER supported the expansion of Redwood National Park and the transfer of Mineral King to Sequoia National Park; he has worked for major expansions of the wild and scenic river system. But in 1979 and 1980, park programs received major budget cuts by Carter, culminating in a proposed 75% slash in Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriations for 1981.

REAGAN originally opposed expansion of California's state parks system, but later supported bond issues for new acquisitions. Opposed transfer of Mineral King to Sequoia National Park and opposed Redwood Park expansion.

ANDERSON supported the expansion of Redwood Park and has worked to expand the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore. Also voted to increase funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

COASTS

CARTER supported reforms for offshore oil leasing but then moved ahead with leasing plans for Georges Bank off the Massachusetts coast, and the Beaufort Sea in Alaska. Tried several times to lease controversial offshore areas in California but cancelled a number of sales. Issued strong executive orders to protect barrier islands and wetlands and opposed efforts to weaken the Coastal Zone Management Act, but has not supported legislation to protect barrier islands and has not consistently implemented the executive orders.

REAGAN failed to reform oil drilling practices on state tidelands after the Santa Barbara oil spill. He opposed strong coastal protection legislation for California. He has charged California's Coastal Commission with "assuming dictatorial powers and displaying hostility to private ownership" of ocean frontage and has attacked the state constitution's provision that requires public access to beach areas.

ANDERSON opposed the Georges Bank lease sale but had voted on several occasions with the oil industry to weaken the OCS reforms.

AIR POLLUTION

CARTER worked with environmentalists to draft a strong set of Clean Air Act amendments in 1977; implementation of these amendments has been inconsistent, as they are opposed by powerful administration forces at DOE and at the Office of Management and Budget. Ozone air-quality standards were relaxed, the cleanup of western coal-fired power plants delayed, and auto emission standards waived for many vehicles. The Administration has promised to deal with acid rain but has failed to use its present authority and has supported coal conversion legislation that would worsen the problem.

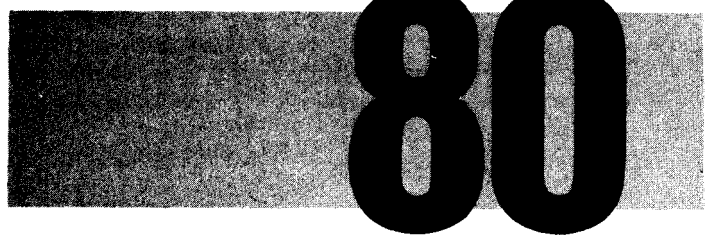
REAGAN tried, as governor, to prevent California's Air Resources Board from taking action to clean up automobile emissions; he eventually fired two board members for refusing to follow his orders to weaken the program. Reagan has claimed that "approximately 80% of our air pollution stems from hydrocarbons released by vegetation, so let's not go overboard in setting and enforcing tough emission standards from man-made sources." Reagan favors cutting back EPA's powers, saying "We are in the hands of environmental extremists."

ANDERSON consistently voted with environmentalists on amendments to the Clean Air Act, opposing efforts to weaken protection for regions with clean air and to allow the auto industry to avoid complying with emission-control requirements.

PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

CARTER's Administration has successfully supported legislation to control toxic substances—except for pesticides; Congress weakened the pesticide laws. Actual implementation, however, has moved very slowly. The administration picked a very strong leader, Eulah Bingham, to head the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and has worked hard to improve enforcement of OSHA statutes.

REAGAN has attacked EPA for being too aggressive in regulating pesticides and for banning DDT, claiming that such bans have produced "a resurgence of deadly diseases." As governor Reagan also weakened enforcement of occupational health and safety laws by substituting officials from the state highway department for experts from a federal enforcement agency.



ANDERSON voted twice in 1978 to cut EPA funding for regulation of toxic substances. In the early 1970s he voted against stronger pesticide laws, but he has been more environmentally aware in recent years. He has supported Carter Administration efforts to establish a "superfund" for financing cleanup of abandoned hazardous-waste dumps. Anderson has consistently supported action to prevent occupational health hazards, supporting both OSHA and the federal program to protect the safety of mine workers.

WATER POLLUTION

CARTER appointed good people to deal with water pollution problems, and worked to preserve a strong legislative mandate for cleaning up waterways. But Carter has lagged in implementing standards to protect drinking water and streams from toxic pollutants. A strong executive order was issued to protect wetlands but, again, implementation has been inadequate. The Administration did succeed with major reforms in the Soil Conservation Service, reforms that have already preserved more than 350 miles of streams.

REAGAN supported and signed the Porter-Cologne Water Control Act, the strongest state water pollution law in the country. He appointed strong leaders who carried out the act. Reagan's appointees compelled oil companies, industries and cities to clean up the state's waters before the EPA program began.

ANDERSON was a strong supporter of the Clean Drinking Water Act and has worked to improve funding for water pollution treatment facilities. Until 1975 Anderson often voted against wetlands protection, but since then he has consistently voted for their protection.

TRANSPORTATION

CARTER approved, early on, a number of bad freeway projects, but under new Transportation Secretary Goldschmidt, the administration rejected freeways in Oklahoma and Ohio and advocated dramatically expanded funding of mass transit. Goldschmidt also reversed early administration opposition to Amtrak.

REAGAN refused to cut back on state highway construction in California and fought against state or federal funding for mass transit. Opposes expansion of Amtrak. In 1976 proposed eliminating the entire federal program of support for mass transit as part of his budget cutting strategy.

ANDERSON has supported using the Highway Trust Fund for mass transit but has also voted to make it more difficult for cities to use interstate highway funds for mass transit; he supports use of windfall profits tax revenues for transit. □

C. Ties of State legislators; other source materials

The following information is abstracted from "Energy, Mineral and Environmental Ties of Legislators," which may be consulted for details (60¢ from Public Interest Research, see below). The following have financial interests in

Coal: -- Senators Victor Ashe, Douglas Henry, Carl Moore
Representatives Robert Beaty, Thomas Burnett, Steve Cobb
Gas: -- Senators Victor Ashe, Douglas Henry, Carl Moore
Representatives Robert Beaty, Thomas Burnett, Ned McWherter
Oil: -- Senators Ashe, Blank, Henry, Moore, Rucker, Thomas
Representatives Beaty, Joe Bell, Burnett, Clifford Henry, McWherter
Phosphorus: -- Senators Ed Blank, Carl Moore

The coal industry made contributions to: (listed in decreasing order of \$\$ received)

Senators Albright (with \$1300, way ahead of others), Burleson, Atchley, Burks, Dunavant, Elkins, Hooper, Garland, Clement O'Brien
Representatives Jim Henry, Bewley, Scruggs, Steve Hall, Burnett, Miller, Rhinehart, Chiles, DePriest, Hillis, Lanier, Lashlee, Ledford, Naifeh, Robinson, Stafford, Webb; 14 others, who got \$100 each.

Additional informative material is available from Public Interest Research, as follows:

Political Profiles of Wm. Boner (\$2) and his opponent, Mike Adams (\$1.25; both for \$3)
Political Profile of Jane Eskin (\$1); New Faces in the Legislature (\$6 + 50¢ for the update). Mailing & handling, 25¢ each report. Make check to Verna Fausey, 1900 Rosewood Ave, D-8, Nashville, TN 37212.

D. Candidate questionnaire

Prior to the primary, we brought you the results of a questionnaire (NL 104 #4B). Since then, 26 of the candidates have been removed (defeated in the primary), but 23 have been added (responded too late for NL 104). We are therefore bringing you a new tabulation (though it may look like the old one), starting on p.9. Note the qualifying statements that follow the table. TCWP-preferred answers (circled) are at the top of each table. Absence of response by a candidate in your district should be interpreted as a lack of concerns for the issues addressed, especially in the case of candidates from House Districts 32, 33, 34 and Senate Distr. 12, who received a follow-up (first-class) mailing. In case you have lost the questions from NL 104, we summarize them here briefly.

1-11. Common Cause questions; responses not listed here.

12-17. Stripmining: 12. Do you favor prohibition against dumping spoil downslope? 13. Ditto, against leaving the highwall exposed? 14. Should blasting limit for occupied dwellings be extended from 1000 to 2500 feet? 15. Should minimum reclamation bond be \$3000/acre? 16. If the Tenn. stripmine plan is found unacceptable, should state funding be increased to generate acceptable program? 17. Should program be retained by the federal govt.?

18-20. Synfuels: 18. Should synfuel devt. in Tenn proceed directly to full-scale commercial plants? 19. Do you prefer pilot scale, with 5-year target for commercial development? 20. Should state funding subsidize synfuel development?

21-24. Mineral leasing: 21. Is any kind of mineral exploration compatible with state parks, forests, wildlife areas? 22. Is stripmining compatible? 23. Should state agencies have final word on areas they administer? 24. Or should such decisions be appealable?

25-26. Bottle bill: 25. Do you favor container-deposit legislation? 26. Or litter-tax?

27-28. Miscellaneous: 27. Do you support state funding of health-effects studies of communities jeopardized by toxic dumps? 28. Do you favor appropriations to strengthen the Tennessee Scenic Rivers System?

We are most grateful for Verna Fausey for providing us with the candidates' answers.

D. ^Δ P. ^Δ	Candidate	S t r i p m i n n i n g						Synfuels			Public lands				Bottle		Tox.	Riv.
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
- -	PCWP preference	(Y)	(Y)	(Y)	(Y)	(Y)	(Y)	(N)	(Y)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(Y)	(N)	(Y)	(N)	(Y)	(Y)
<u>Senate</u>																		
2 D	Carl Moore ⁺	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 D	Wm. Ortwein ⁺	-s	-s	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 R	Gene Hunt	Wrote general letter; did not answer questionnaire																
14 D	Ernest Crouch ⁺	Y	Y	Y	-s	-*	N	Y	Y*	N*	N	N	Y	-*	-	Y	Y	Y*
16 D	John R. Rucker ⁺	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	U	-*	Y	Y
18 D	J. L. Crockett ⁺	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 R	Jody Ellis	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	Y*	N*	N*	U	U	N	Y	-	-*	-	-
26 R	Ray Bodiford	Y	Y	Y	U	Y*	Y*	Y*	Y*	U	U	U	Y	U	Y	-	Y*	Y*
30 D	James H. White ⁺	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	U ^S	N	Y	U ^S	N	U ^S	T	U ^S	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 D	Joe L. Linton	-s	-s	-s	-s	Y	Y	N	Y*	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
32 R	L.O. Dunavant, Sr. ⁺	-s	-s	N	-s	Y	N	Y	N	Y*	Y*	N*	N	Y	-	Y	Y	N

House

1 D	J. Craft Akard	Answered Common Cause section only																
1 R	H. D. Necessay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N	-	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 I	Thomas Cuthill	Y	U	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 R	Ruth Montgomery	Invited phoned questions, comments 615, 247-7417 (Kingsport)																
3 D	Ralph Yelton ⁺	U	U	U	Y	Y	U	Y	U	U	U	N	U	U	Y	U	Y	Y
8 D	Vance L. Overbay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*
14 D	Bill Nolan ⁺	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N	Y	U	Y	N	N	Y	-*	Y	N	Y	Y
14 R	Jim Hudson	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s
14 I	Brenda Easterday	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 I	Dan L. Walker	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 R	Sharon Bell ⁺	Y	Y	Y*	-*	-*	N	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	Y*	Y	-	Y*	Y
18 D	Bill Owen	Y	Y	-	-	Y	N	-*	Y	Y	Y*	N	Y	Y*	Y	Y*	Y	Y
21 D	Paul Bivens	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	N	-*	U	Y*	-	-	-	Y	N*	Y	U
23 R	Clyde B. Webb ⁺	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
24 D	Steve Bivens ⁺	-s	-	Y	U	Y	N	N	Y?	U	-*	-	-	-	N*	Y*	Y*	-*
25 R	W. C. Carter ⁺	Wrote letter; did not answer questionnaire																
26 R	Bobby Wood ⁺	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
33 R	Randy McNally ⁺	-	-	-	-	Y	N	Y	-	Y	N	N	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-
35 D	J. A. McNeil, Jr.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	N	Y	Y
36 D	Eugene Turner	Y	Y	-s	N*	Y	Y	Y*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N*	N*
38 D	Lincoln Davis	Y	Y	-*	-*	Y	-*	-*	-*	Y	Y	N	-*	-*	Y	N	Y	-s
38 R	Robert Beaty ⁺	Y	N	N*	U*	N*	U*	N*	-*	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y*	-*
41 D	S. Tom Burnett ⁺	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
50 D	J. R. McKinney ⁺	Y	Y	Y	Y	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	Y	Y	N	-*	-*	Y	U*
50 R	Gertie V. Richard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
51 D	Robb Robinson ⁺	Wrote general letter; did not answer questionnaire																
52 D	Bill Covington ⁺	Y	-s	Y	Y	Y*	N*	N	Y	Y	N	N	-*	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y

over

D. ^Δ P. ^Δ Candidate	Strip mining						Synfuels			Public lands				Bottle		Tox.	Riv.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
- - TCWP preference	(Y)	(Y)	(Y)	(Y)	(Y)	(Y)	(N)	(Y)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(Y)	(N)	(Y)	(N)	(Y)	(Y)
House (cont'd)																	
55 D Michael D. Murphy ⁺	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N*	-*	Y*	-*	Y	Y
55 R John Stiltz	-	-	-	N	N	-	-	-	N	-	N	N*	Y*	-	N	-	Y
56 D S. A. Cobb ⁺	Y*	Y*	U	U	Y	U	U*	U*	Y	Y*	Y*	N	-*	Y*	N	Y*	U
58 D C. W. Pruitt ⁺	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
58 I Buford F. Drake	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	-	-	-	Y	N	Y	Y
59 D Dick Clark ⁺	Y	-	N	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	U	U	Y	Y
60 R Betty Cannon	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	Y	-
61 R Cliff Frensley ⁺	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	N	Y	-
62 D "Pete" Phillips ⁺	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	N	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y
64 R Tim Hughes	Y	Y	Y	U	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
67 D Charlie Gentry	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
68 D Roscoe Pickering ⁺	Y	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	U	U	U	U	U	Y	U	Y	U	U	U
71 D Charlie Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
71 I Jimmy Wallace ⁺	Answered Common Cause section only																
72 R Dale Kelley ⁺	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	N	-	-	Y	-	-*	-*	Y	Y
73 D Don Stephenson	Wrote general letter; did not answer questionnaire																
78 D Don Dills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	U	U	Y	Y
78 I Bill E. Acred	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	Y	-	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
80 D R. Stallings ⁺	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
83 R Barry Sterling ⁺	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	-s	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
84 D D. A. Shirley ⁺	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	-	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
84 R Wendell Hartzog ⁺	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-*	-	Y*	-	-	-*	-
88 R W. C. Hyatt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N	Y	Y*	N	N	N	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y
90 D John Spence ⁺	U*	Y*	U	-*	Y*	U	Y	-	Y	N*	-*	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y
93 I Perry Boling	-	-	-	-	N*	N*	Y*	N*	N*	-*	-*	-*	-*	N*	N*	N*	N*
94 R R. Brad Martin ⁺	Answered Common Cause section only																
95 D Michael Beck	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*	-	-	U	-*	N	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y*	U*
96 D Al Williams	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y

^Δ D=District, P=Party. ⁺ after candidate's name indicates incumbent

Key to answers: Y=Yes; N=No; * after symbol = qualified answer (see Notes)

U=Undecided; - = no response given; s = Candidate wants to study problem.

NOTES (in order of table listings). Some statements have been paraphrased for summary purposes.
Crouch: 16."If funds available." 19."first." 20."Federal guarantee only." 24."Exceptions only." 28."If funds available."

Rucker: 26."Possibly."

Ellis: 18."If done properly" 19."We may not have the luxury of 5 years" 20."Private industry can do it" 25-28."Would reserve judgement until the Governor's study is presented"

Bodiford: 16."Limited funding" 17."Federal laws be standards, with enforcement by state"

18."As long as it is properly regulated" 19."Possibly" 25."When member of House, he introduced first deposit bill; also passed into law a \$500 fine for throwing non-biodegradables from vehicles or boats. 27."To a point" 28."As long as does not interfere with flood control"

Linton: 19."Two-year target, instead of five years"

Dunavant: 12-17."I think we passed a good bill" 20."Only if necessary" 21."Should be carefully weighed" 22."Probably not--should look at each situation on its own" 25."Not at this time, with funds so short"

Necessay: 19."No time to wait or waste"

Cuthill: "Main issue is fuel conservation. Deny teenagers under 19 driver's license."

Overbay: 18."Only to the extent that the health and safety receive top priority" 24."..make sure that the land is not abused but resources be made available" 28."Tenn. is a tourist state" General: If elected, will represent wishes of people he represents, not own opinions.

Nolan: 16."But may be other way" 24."Must exhaust all possible remedies"

Bell: 14."If needed for protection" 15."Bond should be sufficient for intended purpose -- amount may vary" 16."...should be one of our priorities" 18-19."...will support the shortest time in which development can be safely and competently performed" 20."...private enterprise is the more logical resource" 21."If question means should minerals be extracted anywhere, no" 22."Not necessarily" 23-24."Subject to legislative and administrative review" 27."Provided we're not just creating another expensive government committee"

Owen: 18."Depends on how bad energy crisis becomes and how successful full-scale synfuel development can be; and any envtl. problem encountered" 21."This is a question of weighing increased energy supply against environmental damage...need a policy to deal with situation" 24."All agency decisions should be appealable to courts" 26."If container deposit bill does not pass"

Paul Bivens: 12-17."Coal plays increasing role in our energy independence...those who profit from its extraction should attempt to restore land, but I don't know specifics...essential that federal and state governments work together" 19."Favor pilot plant with time frame subject to change" 21."Not ANY kind, but some, yes" 26."Makes little sense to allocate monies to pick up litter that was once in hand"

Steve Bivens: 21."I'm not familiar enough with mining" 25."Not at this time" 26."Possibly" 27."Depends on cost" 28."How much?"

Turner: 15."More or less according to area" 18."By private enterprise" 27."Get the \$\$ needed from the responsible principals" 28."Taking too much land from tax books -- an increased burden on the tax payer"

Davis: 14."A limit on the amount of charge per blast...should be considered, as well as distance" 15."Would prefer a law requiring assessment of the estimated cost per acre for reclamation" 17."The Federal government should certainly be involved, as well as the state" 18-19."Fuel is needed for the production of crops, transportation of goods and services, and home heating. We must meet these needs as quickly and as safely as possible" 23-24."A knowledgeable committee should be established to advise state agencies on decisions"

Beaty: 14."Question is too 'black and white.' Under certain circumstances, 5000 ft might be too close" 17."In view of Fed control over state law and implementation, why bother with state effort?" 27."I need more convincing that such a study is warranted" 28."The legislature should either fund the program (to buy necessary land and easements) or repeal the act altogether"

Burnett: 19."Two-year target" instead of a "five-year target"

McKinney: 16."Depending on source of revenue" 18-19."would depend on fact-finding study and necessity" 20."Would depend on necessity after proper testimony" 21."Would depend on its effect in that particular geographic area" 22."If proper reclamation" 25-26."Would probably favor a combination of the two" 28."Have received no evaluation of the present Act that justified the statement (preceding the question)"

Covington: 12-17."I am for complete confiscation of equipment used in nonsanctioned strip-mining operations" 23."With legislative approval" 25-26."I am for a law which would eliminate manufacture, possession, sale and/or distribution of non-returnable beverage containers in Tenn."

Murphy: 18-20."I prefer incentives for solar as opposed to synfuels" 23."Court action should be available" 24."To deny or to grant should be appealable to a court" 25-26."Whatever will pass"

Stiltz: 23,24."Agencies should always be accountable to elected reps"

Cobb: 12-19."Technical questions -- I may change/develop opinion after research" 21-22."Depends on the use of the public land" 24."Prob. court appeal best" 25."Have sponsored such" 27."If necessary"

over

Phillips: 26."Or at least only as a last resort"

Kelley: 25-26."Don't know best route yet"

Hartzog: 22."Probably not" 24."Or court" 27."Possibly"

Hyatt: 17."It can be best served on a state level" 20."If there are no federal funds available"

Spence: 12."Would above be any better?" 13."What is the 'highwall'? if not 'exposed', how is it 'concealed'? 15."Probably" 16."Would depend on how much and whether Feds were reasonable" 21."Not just 'any kind,' but certainly some" 22."Too broad" 23."Not if you mean the persons employed by the state" 25."Under the right conditions"

Boling (excerpts from lengthy letter): "The answer lies not in more regulation by government, but in the unrestricted demands of the market." 18-20."I favor unimpeded commercial development; no government funding or restrictions" 21-24."Parkland, wilderness areas for preservation should all be converted to private ownership" 25."Favor return-for-deposit, but not by legislation" 26."I do not favor any tax...there is no litter problem in private parks, such as Disneyland" 27."Burden should be placed on those who created the problem" 28."Such efforts should be carried out by voluntary groups...get government out of all these areas"

Beck: 12-17."Don't know terminology, but stripmining should be scrutinized" 21."Have to be convinced of safety" 24."All agency decisions should be appealable" 27."Cost passed on to contaminators" 28."Maybe"

IN CASE YOU ARE STILL WONDERING WHETHER TO BECOME POLITICALLY INVOLVED.....

In 1974, there were 89 Political Action Committees (PACs) representing corporations. Five years later, in 1979, the number of corporate PACs had grown to 949 -- a more than 10-fold increase. In the present campaign, Congressional candidates are expected to receive \$55,000,000 from various PACs.

Get informed -- and VOTE!

TCWP ANNUAL MEETING

October 24-26, 1980

Cumberland Campground of the Methodist Church

We are moving^{our meeting} to a new location this year, close to Crossville on the Cumberland plateau. Fall colors should be at a peak, and the crisp air invigorating. Living arrangements will be comfortable (and warm). The program is a good mix of fun and education (turn the page). Old and new friends will be there.

HOUSING:

We have reserved two new lodge buildings, each with the following facilities: a large central room with fireplace and adjoining home-sized kitchen; two sleeping areas, each with a shower room and 4 bedrooms, each with 4 bunks. The floors are carpeted and the buildings are centrally heated. You must provide your own bed linens and blankets (or sleeping bags), towels and toilet articles. For any families who may prefer tent or trailer camping, several sites are available with water and electric hook-ups.

FOOD:

Meals provided will include breakfast, lunch, and dinner Saturday; and breakfast and lunch Sunday. These will be served in one of the lodges, and all utensils will be provided. Everyone will be expected to help with meal preparation and clean-up, though we hope to minimize the amount of work necessary by advance preparation.

COST:

2 nights lodging + 5 meals	\$22/person	1/2 price for 4-11 yr old
1 night lodging + some meals	\$12/person	children and no charge
Saturday daytime meals only	\$5/person	3 yr or under
Tent or trailer campers + all meals	\$7/person for meals + \$5.50 per night per family unit	[Reduced price for adults with real financial prob- lems will be considered]

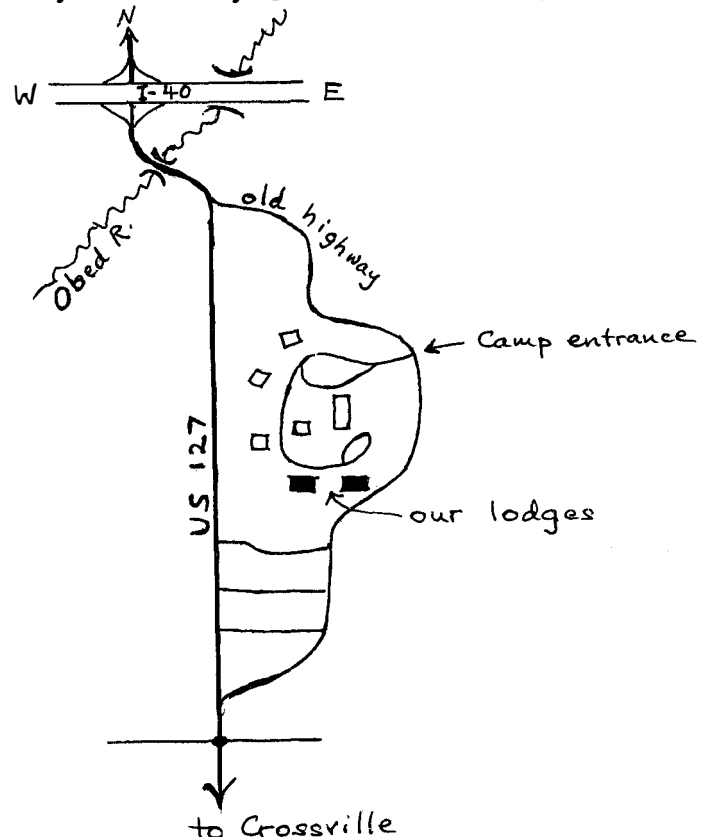
RESERVATIONS:

Please return the reservation form (on the back of this page) and your money immediately. Call Charlie Klabunde 483-8055 or Lynn Wright 376-3916 if you have any questions. Family and friends are welcome and encouraged.

DIRECTIONS FOR REACHING CUMBERLAND CAMPGROUND:

The Cumberland Camp of the Methodist Church is on the north edge of Crossville. Coming from N, E or W: leave I-40 at Jamestown exit and drive south on US127 3/4 mi towards Crossville. Turn left onto the old highway and go about 1 mile; camp is on right. (Coming from South, go through Crossville on 127 past shopping centers and the last traffic light; any of the next three right turns will put you on old highway; camp will be on left).

In camp take the right fork, looping back to left behind the large main building and past back of caretakers house. Our lodges are just over the rise.



TCWP ANNUAL MEETING

PROGRAM (revised)

October 24 (Friday)

- 6-9 pm Registration, committee work
8:30 pm Slide presentation by Tom and Dabny Johnson on their recent trip to Alaska
9:30 pm Fireside discussion. Homemade music: bring your guitars, recorders, fiddles, voices.

October 25 (Saturday)

- 7:00 am Breakfast
8:30 am Doyle Kline - National Park Service, Superintendent of the Obed Wild & Scenic River and the Big South Fork Natl. River and Rec. Area, will report on the status of these projects
9:15 am J. W. Bradley - Past president and active member of Save Our Cumberland Mountains will bring us up to date on the implementation of Federal and State Stripmining legislation, relating it especially to local problems.
10:00 am Coffee and tea break
10:15 am Dennis Lovell - Scenic Rivers Coordinator, Tenn. Department of Conservation, will discuss the State's performance in implementing our Scenic Rivers Act
11:00 am Joe McCaleb, lawyer and Sierra Club Group Chairman, will bring us up to date on the fight to halt Columbia Dam.
12:30 pm Lunch
1:30-5:30 Recreation. Two hikes are being organized, and other recreation (volleyball, etc.) will also be available. We'll plan alternate activities for inclement weather
5:30-6:15 Business meeting, election of new officers and financial report
6:15-6:45 Bill Baird, TCWP, will talk about new efforts for container legislation
7-8 pm Dinner
after dinner - Bill Chandler--TCWP's former Executive Director who is currently working at the Environmental Policy Center in Washington -- will share with us his perspectives on the challenges facing environmentalists during this period of increasing demands for energy development

October 26 (Sunday)

- 7:30 am Breakfast
8:30-10 am Workshops on issues and on organizational problems
10-11 am Summary of workshop ideas presented to whole group
11-12 Camp clean-up
12:00 Cold-cut buffet lunch

Turn the page for info on housing, etc.

over

SEND YOUR RESERVATION TO: Charles Klabunde
219 E. Vanderbilt Ave.
Oak Ridge, TN 37830

Name

Address

..... Zip

Phone: Home Work

Number in party: adult males adult females
Children (age and sex)

I wish to reserve a bedroom for my family

I plan to sleep in a tent or trailer

Total amount enclosed: \$